

S/081/63/000/002/027/088  
B166/B138

Organophosphorus derivatives of ...

separated by distillation. The following data are given for II, R, R', R'', yield %, b.p. in °C/mm, nD (temp. in °C): CH<sub>3</sub>, H, CH<sub>3</sub>, 84, 68/0.01, 1.4840 (20); C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, H, CH<sub>3</sub> (IIa), 74, 60/0.02, 1.4818 (20); n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, H, CH<sub>3</sub>, 58, 90/0.01, 1.4712 (20); CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, 95.5, 67/0.05, 1.4818 (25); C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, 73, 73/0.05, 1.4755 (25); n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, 73.2, 103/0.01, 1.4699 (25); CH<sub>3</sub>, H, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 82, 95/0.02, 1.5459 (25); C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, H, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 85, 105/0.01, 1.5292 (20). Cl<sub>2</sub> is bubbled into a suspension of 56 g IIa in 0.2 l water, stirring thoroughly and cooling (30°C) until saturation is reached, excess chlorine is blown off with air and III (R' = H, R'' = CH<sub>3</sub>) (IIIa) are extracted with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (4 × 50 ml), yield 80%, b.p. 90-91°C/15 mm, n<sup>23</sup>D 1.4859. 0.15 moles C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> are added to a solution of 0.05 moles IIIa in 50 ml C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, after 5 hrs (~20°C) the sediment is separated, the solvent is removed under vacuum, the residue is dissolved in 100 ml 2 N NaOH, extracted with ether and CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHSO<sub>2</sub>NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

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Organophosphorus derivatives of ...

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is separated out by acidifying an aqueous solution with a 10% HCl solution, yield 86.5%, m.p. 94-95°C. The following were produced in the same way: III ( $R' = R'' = \text{CH}_3$ ), yield 50%, b.p. 94-95°C/25 mm,  $n^{20}_{\text{D}} 1.4850$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}-\text{CHSO}_2\text{NHCO}_6\text{H}_5$ , yield 67%, m.p. 70-71°C, and III ( $R' = \text{H}$ ,  $R'' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) (IIIb), yield 74%, b.p. 84-85°C/0.1 mm,  $n^{21}_{\text{D}} 1.5635$ . A solution of 0.1 moles  $\text{CH}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}$  in 30 ml  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  is added a drop at a time, stirring and cooling (15 - 20°C), to a solution of 0.1 moles IIIb in 150 ml  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , the yield of IV ( $R' = \text{H}$ ,  $R'' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) (IVa) is 83%.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}-\text{CHSO}_2\text{NHCO}_6\text{H}_5$  was produced at a yield of 93% from 0.05 moles IVa and 0.1 moles  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NN}$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  ( $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ , 1 hr). For part XVIII see RZhKhim, 1962, 24Zh471.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 7 Vol. 9/6 June 55

BORECKA D.

1286. BORECKA D., KRAWCZYŃSKA H., NARBUTOWICZ B., PARNAS J. and  
STASKIEWICZ J. Kat. Mikrobiol. Lek. Akad. med. i Działu antrop. Inst.  
med. Pracy Wsi., Klin. ped. Akad. med., Lubin.\* Z badań nad etio-  
logią biegunki u niemowląt na Lubelszczyźnie. Investigations of  
diarrhoea in infants in the province of Lublin PEDIAT. POL.  
1954, 29/2 (167-172) Tables 3.  
The authors report clinical and laboratory investigations on a total of 145 cases of

1286 Cont.

infantile diarrhoea. Infection with *Escherichia coli*, strain alpha, was established in 28 cases, *Salmonella typhimurium* was found in 3 cases, *Shigella flexneri* in 4 patients, *Shigella sonnei* in 2, and *Giardia intestinalis* in 2 cases. A possible source of infection with *S. typhimurium* was found in a pigeon.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex.

BORECKA, D.

Leukergy and O-B blood group in syphilis and tuberculosis. Med.dosw.  
microb. 2 no.2:158-159 1950. (CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Microbiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949. (Lublin)

BORECKA, I.

~~Further observations on tuberculin induced leukergy as Fleck's test  
for active tuberculosis. Gruslica 21 no. 1:7-12 Jan 1953. (CIML 24:2)~~

1. Of the Institute of Medical Microbiology (Head--Prof. Ludwik Fleck,  
M.D.) of Lublin Medical Academy.

FLECK, L.; BORECKA, D.

Order of appearance of cutaneous tuberculin reaction, hemagglutination, and tuberculin provocation of leukergy in experimental tuberculosis in rabbits. Gruzlica 21 no. 2:97-101 Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology (Head--L. Fleck, M. D.) of Lublin Medical Academy.

FLECK, L.; BOKECKA, D.

Effect of phagocytosed bacteria on movements of the phagocytes. Med. dosw.  
(GIML 24:5)  
mikrobiol. 5 no.1:93-102 1953.

l. Of the Institute of Microbiology of Lublin Medical Academy.

BORECKA, D.: DOLEZKO, H.: KLEPACKI, W., KRAWCZYNSKA, H., MIERZEJEWSKI, M.  
NARBUTOWICZ, B. PARNAS, J.: PERLINSKA, L., STASKIEWICZ, J.

Research on etiology of infantile diarrhea in Lublin region. Pediat.  
polska 30 no.3:231-242 Mr '55.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii keraskiej A.M. w Lublinie, Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Parnas; Z. Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych, A.M. w Lublinie,  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Klepacki, Lublin, Stalingradzka, 85.  
Zakl. Mikrobiologii Lek. A.M.

(DIARRHEA, in infant and child  
bacteriol. eticle in Poland)

COUNTRY : Poland  
CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Immunity

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 33 1958, No. 10(93) \*  
AUTHOR : Fleck,L.; Lille-Stryzakowicz,I.; Horcza, E.  
INST. : —  
TITLE : The Lung as an Organ Eliminating Bacteria from the Organism.  
ORIG. PUB. : Polski tygod.lekar., 1957, 11, No. 22, 801-807  
ABSTRACT : Experiments on rabbits confirmed the role of the lungs in the protective reactions of the organism in bacteremia. Immediately following intravenous injection of virulent bacteria in animals with a marked leukopenia in the greater circulation, an accumulation of particularly active leukocytic leucocytes takes place in the pulmonary vessels, where intensive phagocytosis of bacteria takes place, followed by diapedesis of phagocytes into the pulmonary alveoli and their elimination through \*Ruszczyk,K.

Card:

1/2

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 106930

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the trachea with the bronchial secretions  
cont'd "in, by swallowing of the nucleus, through  
the olfactory tract, administration of  
adrenalin suppresses the reaction." F.L.  
Mayzil".

CARD:

2/2

-5-

BORECKA, Danuta; KOZAK, Witold

Effect of diphtherial toxin on phagocytic capacity and motility of leukocytes. Med. dosw. mikrob. 10 no.2:223-228 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii i Immunologii Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie Kierownik Zakladu: prof. dr J. Fleck.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE,

toxin, eff. on phagocytosis & motility of leukocytes (Pol))

(PHAGOCYTOSIS,

eff. of diphtherial toxin (Pol))

(LEUKOCYTES,

motility, eff. of diphtherial toxin (Pol))

BORECKA, Danuta; NARBUTOWICZ, Barbara; KUNICKA, Anna; RUSZCZYK, Krystyna

The mechanisms of combined action of penicillin and streptomycin  
on antibiotic-resistant Staphylococci. I. In vitro studies. Med.  
dosw. mikrob. 14 no.2:109-112 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii i Immunologii Instytutu Matki i  
Dziecka w Warszawie.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (PENICILLIN pharmacol)  
(STREPTOMYCIN pharmacol)

BORECKA, Danuta

Studies on the degradation of antigens by the leukocytes and by  
spleen and lymph node cells in vitro. Med. dosw. mikrob. 14 no.2:  
129-132 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii i Immunologii Instytutu Matki i Dziecka  
w Warszawie.  
(LYMPH NODES) (LEUKOCYTES) (SPLEEN)  
(ANTIGENS)

BORECKA, Danuta; KUNICKA, Anna; RUSZCZYK, Krystyna

The mechanism of associated action of penicillin and streptomycin on antibiotic-resistant staphylococci. II. In vivo studies. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 15 no.4:293-296 '63

\*

BORECKA, Danuta; NARBUTOWICZ, Barbara, KUNICKA, Anna; KARSKA, Barbara;  
RUSZCZYK, Krystyna

The mechanism of associated action of penicillin and streptomycin on antibioticresistant staphylococco. III. Effect of streptomycin and penicillin on the course of the infection in mice inoculated with the Cs strain of Staphylococcus. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 15 no.4:297-301 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii i Immunologii Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie.

BORKOWSKA-GOERTIG, Danuta; BORECKA, Danuta; IWANOWSKA, Teresa

Laryngological, allergological and bacteriological studies on  
asthmatic children (preliminary communication). Otolaryng. pol.  
17 no.4:437-439 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej Dziecięcej Instytutu Matki i  
Dziecka w Warszawie (kierownik: lek. D. Borkowska-Goertig) i  
z Polikliniki Instytutu Matki i Dziecka i z Polikliniki Szpitala  
Dziecięcego (dyrektor: dr. S. Bielobrodek).

\*

DANIELEWICZ, Jan; BORECKA, Danuta; SOBIESZCZANSKA-RADOSZEWSKA, Lucja

Role of acute nasal catarrh in the etiology of angina in  
children. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.4:469-470 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Matki i Dziecka (dyrektor: prof. dr.med.  
B.Gornicki) i z Kliniki Otolaryngologii Dziecięcej (kierow-  
nik: doc.dr.med. J.Danielewicz) oraz z Zakładu Immunologii  
(kierownik: prof. dr. med. F.Groer).

BORECKA, Halina

*Cryptosporiopsis malicorticis* (Zeller et Childs) Wollenw., (syn. *Gloeosporium perennans* Zeller et Childs), as a pathogen on apples during storage. *Acta agrobot* 12:13-66 '62.

1. Pracownia Fitopatologiczna, Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

BORECKA, H.

*Penicillium expansum* (Link.) Thom. as a pathogen on apples during storage. Acta agrobot 12:67-78 '62.

1. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44522.

Author : Borecka I.

Inst :

Title : Investigation of the Possibility of Utilizing Hydrogen  
Derived from Coke Gas in Processes of Hydrogenation  
Under Pressure.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 10, 609-611.

Abstract: Description of experiments on utilization of purified  
H<sub>2</sub> obtained from coke gas, in hydrogenation processes;  
the purification procedure is described.

Card : 1/1

5

Some biological properties and occurrence of  
staphylococci in the intestinal tract of children.  
p. 411.

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia cied) Bratislava Czechoslovakia  
Vol. 10. No. 4, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library  
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

BORECKA

CZECH

✓ Selective effect of iodine on topical action of bacteria.  
Ján Kuroček and Jolana Borecká (Ústav epidemiol.  
mikrobiol., Bratislava). Českoslov. hyg., epidemiol., mikro-  
biol., imunol., 4, 129-31 (1945).—Strains of staphylococci,  
enterococci, and gram-pos. nonpathogenic, sporulating  
bacteria possess considerably greater resistance *in vitro* to  
KCNS and NH<sub>4</sub>CNS than the gram-pos. cocc and gram-  
ing. rods of the *Enterobacteriaceae* group. These findings  
were utilized in devising a suitable medium for the selective  
isolation of certain bacteria. L. J. Uebank

①

BORECKA, J.

Bacteriophage typing of staphylococcal strains isolated in hospital environment. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. immun. 9 no.4: 245-251 Je '60.

1. Oblastny ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Bratislave.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)  
(BACTERIOPHAGE)  
(HOSPITALS)

BORECKA, JI

Contribution to the epidemiology of staphylococcal infections in  
maternity hospitals. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 10 no.4:249-254  
Jl '61.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Bratislave.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS epidemiol) (HOSPITALS)  
(INFANT NEWBORN dis) (PUERPERAL INFECTIONS microbial)

BORECKA, J.

Examination of carriers of pyogenic staphylococci among medical personnel in a maternity home. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.3:  
136-43 My'64

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Bratislava.

BUTEROVÁ, M.; NEMEC, F.; BORZEKOVÁ, J.

Relationships between antibiotic resistance and staphylococcal phage types in hospitals. Česk. epidemiol. 14 no.3:170-176 My '65.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Bratislava. "Odborné články z mikrobiologie Biologického ústavu Slovenskej Akademie vied, Bratislava."

BORECKA-PIETRUCH, H.

BORECKA, Helena

Observations on the effect of sleep therapy on gastric acidity.  
Ann. Univ. Lublin: sec.D 7 no.11-21:299-314 1952.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie.  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. Aleksander Goldschmied.  
(GASTRIC JUICE,  
acidity, eff. of sleep ther.)  
(SLEEP, effects,  
on gastric acidity)

KEDRA, Mieczyslaw; BORECKA-PIETRUCH, Helena

On the visceral localization of Recklinghausen's disease  
(neurofibromatosis). Polskie arch.med.wewnetrz. 29 no.10:  
1405-1415 '59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w Lublinie Kierownik:  
prof. dr med. M. Kedra.  
(NEUROFIBROMATOSIS case reports.)

BORECKA-PIETRUCH, Helena; TOTH, Zbigniew

The effect of intravenously injected serpasil on some kidney function tests in essential and renal hypertension. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.24:905-910 12 Je '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Lublinie; kierownik:  
prof. dr med. Mieczysław Kedra i z Pracowni Klinicznej 101 W.S.R.  
w Lublinie; kierownik: doc. dr med. Marek Kanski.

(RESERPINE pharmacol) (KIDNEY pharmacol)  
(HYPERTENSION ther)

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application! Chemical Engineering.

H-2

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15631

Author : Hobler, T.; Borecki, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Effect of Perforated Baffles on the Heat Transfer  
Coefficient

Orig Pub : Chem. stosow., 1958, 2, No 1, 29-49

Abstract : Effect of perforated baffles on the heat transfer coefficient of a heat exchanger (T) (shell side) was investigated for the turbulent flow of air passing parallel to tubes (perforations in the baffles being concentric to tubes). The following equation was derived:

$$Nu = 0.126 Re^{0.75} Pr^{0.4} (d_o/L)^{0.282} (d_o/d_{e_0})^{0.154}$$

This equation was found valid at  $3500 \leq Re \leq 21,000$ ,  $d_o/L =$

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POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Chemical Engineering.

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15631

$\approx 0.0586 \div 0.2502$ , and  $d_o/d_{e_0} = 6.5 \div 15.3$ , ( $d_o$  and  $d_{e_0}$   
being the hydraulic diameters of the intertube space  
and of the perforated baffle, L being the distance between  
the baffles). -- R. Torekhin

Card 2/2

H-4

Distr: 4E3a(w) 2 cys/hE3b  
4.  
i-Bil(b)  
3

Effect of orifice baffles on flow resistance and their usefulness for heat exchange. Tadeusz Hobler and Andrzej Borcicki (Politech. Gliwice, Gliwice, Poland). Chem. Sto-  
mno 4, 25-51 (1960) (English summary).—A correlation, accurate to within  $\pm 20\%$ , for air flow resistance  $\Delta P$  in kg./sq. m., studied in the app. described by H. and B. (CA 52, 10278g) is  $\Delta P = 0.43n(d_s/d')^{1.1}v^2(w^2/2g)\gamma$ , where  $n$  is the no. of orifice baffles,  $d_s$  and  $d'$  are the hydraulic diams. equiv. to free areas between tubes,  $w$  is the velocity in m./sec., between tubes,  $g = 9.81$ , and  $\gamma$  is d. in kg./cu. m. The correlation holds for  $d_s/d'$  6.5 to 16, and Reynolds no. from 4000 to 18,000. Baffle thickness had no effect on  $\Delta P$ . A comparison of the app. with an app. without baffles in terms of performance factor (Glaser, CA 42, 8540f) is given. The relation between heat transfer area and pumping energy of the flowing medium is considered for the investigated cases. Tables with characteristics of individual series of expts. and curves illustrating the influence of orifice baffles on flow resistance are given.

A. Szafranek

<sup>b</sup> Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. X. Action of sulfuryl chloride on alkyl hydrogen alkylphosphonothioates and dialkylphosphinothioic acids. Synthesis of *p*-alkoxy-*p*-alkyloxophosphoranesulfenyl chlorides. Cz. Borecki, J. Michalski, and St. Musierowicz (Tech. Univ., Lodz, Poland). *J. Chem. Soc.* 1958, 4081-8; cf. preceding abstr.—SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> with R(R'O)PSOH (I) gave RPO(OR')SCl (II) or [RPO(OR')S]<sub>2</sub> (III). R<sub>2</sub>PSOH (IV) with SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gave R<sub>2</sub>POCl (V) or R<sub>2</sub>PSOPOR<sub>2</sub> (VI). The nomenclature used is based on the hypothetical phosphorane PH<sub>3</sub> and the radical phosphenyl, PH<sub>2</sub>(O)<sup>-</sup>. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (27 g.) in 30 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 30.8 g. I (R = R' = Et) (VII) in 100 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at -5 to 0° (external cooling), the solvents and gaseous products evapd. *in vacuo*, and the products distd. gave 70% II (R = R' = Et) (VIII), b<sub>10</sub> 33-4°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4800, d<sub>40</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2312. BuEtPO<sub>2</sub>H (74.3 g.) in 150 ml. BuOH contg. 11 g. Na treated slowly with 16 g. S with cooling, the filtered soln. evapd. *in vacuo*, the crude Na salt taken up in 50 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O and acidified with 90 ml. 20% HCl, the free acid extd. 3 times with 70 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, the exts. evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue distd. gave 51.5 g. Bu(EtO)PSOH (IX), b<sub>10</sub> 76°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4821, d<sub>40</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0683. IX (18 g.) in 60 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> treated dropwise at -10 to -5° (external cooling) with 13.5 g. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in 40 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, the solvent evapd., and the residue distd. *in vacuo* yielded 55% II (R = Et, R' = Bu), b<sub>10</sub> 74°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4528. VIII (20.4 g.) heated at 60-70°/1 mm. with pptn. of S and the distn. gave 15.5 g. material, redistd. *in vacuo* to give the known EtPO(OEt)Cl, b<sub>10</sub> 35-6°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4402. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (51.5 g.) in 20 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 11.75 g. VII in 60 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 0°, the solvent and gaseous products removed *in vacuo*, and the residue distd. gave 98% III (R = R' = Et) (X), n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5081. VIII (9.47 g.) in 100 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added

GW Distr.: 482c(j)

dropwise to 11.75 g. VII in 60 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 0°, the solvent and gaseous products removed *in vacuo*, and the residue distd. gave 98% III (R = R' = Et) (X), n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5061. VIII (9.47 g.) in 100 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 7.79 g. VII in 70 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at -5 to 0°, the solvent evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue distd. yielded 98% X. X (16.2 g.) heated at 120°/0.05 mm. and the product distd. yielded 75% authentic EtPS(OEt)OEtPO(OEt) (XI). The structure of the anhydride XI was confirmed by comparison with compds. prep'd. by the action of H<sub>2</sub>S on alkyl alkylphosphonochlorides, RPO(OR')Cl (XII), in the presence of tertiary bases according to Michalski (*C.A.* 50, 10641b). S (16.2 g.) added portionwise to 63.5 g. Et<sub>2</sub>PCl in 250 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 18-24°, the solvent evapd., and the residue distd. yielded 89% Et<sub>2</sub>PSCl (XIII), b<sub>10</sub> 94-5°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5292. XIII (45 g.) treated dropwise with 25 g. NaOH in 50 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O at 30-40°, the soln. acidified with 20% HCl and the product added to the 3 washings of the aq. layer with 50 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, the soln. evapd. and the residue distd. yielded 78% Et<sub>2</sub>PSOH (XIV), b<sub>10</sub> 67-8°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5257; cyclohexylamine salt m. 145-7°. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (14.6 g.) in 50 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 15 g. XIV in 50 ml. at -6 to -2° with pptn. of S, the solvent evapd., and the residue distd. gave 10.2 g. V (R = Et) (XV), b<sub>10</sub> 96-8°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4082. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (6.5 g.) in 20 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 13.4 g. XIV in 30 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 0°, the mixt. kept 1 hr. at room temp., the filtered soln. evapd., and the residue distd. yielded 59% VI (R = Et) (XVI), b<sub>10</sub> 94-5°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5030. XIV (8 g.) in 8 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> added dropwise to 8.1 g. XV in 7 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 15-20°, the HCl and solvent evapd. in

(u) ratio, and the residue distd. gave 90% XVI. XVI (3.7 g.) in 10 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> treated dropwise with 2.1 g. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in 10 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at -2 to 0°, the filtered soln. evapd., and the residue distd. gave 48% XV, m. 104°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4068. Alc. NaOEt (3.35 g. Na in 100 ml. alc.) treated with 33 g. (PhCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PO(OH) in 200 ml. alc., the mixt. stirred with portionwise addn. of 5.2 g. S at 30-5°, the stirring continued 2 hrs., the filtered soln. evapd. *in vacuo*, and the product crystd. (alc.) gave (PhCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PSO<sub>2</sub>Na, m. 232-6°. The salt (31 g.) in 200 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O decompd. by excess HCl at 0° gave (PhCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PS(OH) (XVII), m. 190-1° (1:10 alc.-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>). XVII (5.24 g.) in 120 ml. CCl<sub>4</sub> at -25 to -20° treated dropwise with 2.7 g. SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in 30 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, the solvent evapd. at 0° *in vacuo* with pptn. of S, the filtered soln. hydrolyzed by addn. of a few drops of water, and the product crystd. (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) gave authentic (PhCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>H, m. 191-3°. C. R. Addinall  
2/2

BOREKÝ, L.; LACKOVIC, V.; MRKVÍČKA, E.

The effect of trypsin on influenza virus. Acta virol. (Pragae)  
[Eng.] 8 no.6:555 N '64

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Bratislava.

SRAMEKOVA,E.; BORECKY,L.

Six cases of vaccinal eczema. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.1:42-48  
Ja '65

1. Kozne oddelenie Detskej fakultnej nemocnice v Bratislave  
(prednosta - prof. dr. A. Rehak, DrSc.) a Virologicky ustav  
Ceskoslovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave (riaditeľ - akade-  
mik D. Blazkovic).

P.T.A.

338.884.3 : 822.32

477  
Borecki M. The Role of Engineering Progress in the Implementation of the Six-Year Plan.

„Rola postępu technicznego w realizacji Planu 6-letniego”.  
Mułta. No. 9. 1950, pp. 241-248.

The provisions of the Six-Year Plan necessitate the replacement of existing production processes by modern and highly efficient production systems. Such an increase in efficiency can be achieved by modernising and improving the systems hitherto in existence. The article contains a review of progress made in basic and auxiliary production processes in oil prospecting, drilling practice, oil and natural gas exploitation, transportation, oil processing, in the construction of plant and equipment for production purposes, as well as in the organisation of geological survey. The rationalisation movement among workers is also likely to play an important role in the planned implementation of engineering progress.

BORECKI, M. (Ing.)

Poland

Ruch racjonalizatorski w przemyśle naftowym--Nafta XII/1950

SO: Oil Wells, by Z. Onyszkiewicz, PWSZ, Warsaw, 1955, Unclassified.

890 Borecki M.

1312

331 87 - 622 273 2

Borecki M. Achievements and Experiences in the First Year of Cycle Work Based on Time Study.

„Osiągnięcia i doświadczenia pierwszego roku pracy według harmonogramu cykliczności”. Przegląd Górnictwa, No. 12, 1951, pp 476-479, 1 fig.

Analysis of achievements secured by the introduction of cycle work in longwalls based on time study. The new work organization raised the output from longwalls by 75 to 80 per cent., the efficiency by 25 to 33 per cent., and increased the safety. Methods leading to the performance of work in mines according to time studies of cycles.

BORECKI M.

POL. 4

SDB3

622.414 : 621.317.73

Borecki M. An Electrical Analogue for Calculating and Checking Mine Ventilation.

"Przeliczanie i kontrola wentylacji kopalni metodą przelicznika elektrycznego". (Prace Głównej Inst. Górn., No. 140), Szczecin, 1953, PWT, 28 pp., 33 figs., 8 tabs.

The square correlation of voltage and current was applied to the work of certain thermistors for the construction of an electrical analogue for mine ventilation. Working voltage intervals were, by determining the corresponding values of the correlative factor K, fixed for a number of thermistors. The theory of analogy as between the sequence of phenomena in the mine ventilation system and the electrical analogue was worked out. Detailed methods were elaborated for esti-

ME R.

mating and constructing the electrical analogue applicable to any col-  
liery, the solution of the analogue system being, in the form of graphs,  
presented on the basis of a rectangular ventilation diagram. Methods  
of applying the diagram in practice. A practical method was also de-  
veloped for calculating by means of an equivalence factor, the hydraulic  
drop along ventilation galleries. The ventilation analogue provides  
a straightforward and simple means of making practical use of the  
theoretical achievements. The value of the analogue for ventilation systems  
will be fully effective in actual operation practice only when a definite  
discipline in ventilating technique is adopted. Accurate ventilation  
plans, regularly brought up-to-date, are essential to an engineer in charge  
of ventilating systems as aids in the systematic checking, and obser-  
vation of every change occurring in mine workings. Every such change  
must, however insignificant, be immediately marked on plans and in-  
troduced into the analogue; every technical change, also must immedi-  
ately be allowed for in the analogue.

BORECKI, M.

2932 622.634 ; 622.273.22  
Borecki M. The Role of Roof Strata and Supports in Longwall Working

"Praca górnictwa i budowy w wyrobiskach ścianowych". Przegl Górnictwa, No. 5, 1953, pp. 131—138. 6 figs.  
The phenomena occurring in the roof strata as a result of disturbance caused by longwall workings, and the influence exerted by these phenomena on the supports, are explained by the author as being due to the functional correlation between the caving roof, the rest being robbed and the permanent roof being susceptible to bending above the caving. With a view to determining technical conditions for the tasks of the longwall supports, the author advances the idea of the supports and caving floor working in parallel. His investigations have led to the preparation of technical characteristics for three alternative types of steel supports.

BORGEL, M.  
BORECKI

2104. DEPRESSION CAUSED BY FIRE (IN COAL MINES) FROM PHYSICO-CHEMICAL POINT OF VIEW. BORECKI, M. (Prace Inst. Gorn., (Min. Nov.), 1953, vol. 9, 265-271; later, Prace Inst. Gorn., 1954, vol. 10, 4005). Total depression consists of fire depression (I) and heat depression (II).  
 $I = P_2 - P_1 + Y \frac{(V_2^2 - V_1^2)}{2g}$ , where  $P_1$  and  $V_1$  = pressure and velocity in m/sec of gases before the flame, respectively,  $P_2$  and  $V_2$  = pressure and velocity of gases in the flame, respectively,  $Y$  = sp. gr. of gases in kg/cu. m, and  $g$  = gravity in m/sec<sup>2</sup>. II. is created in pitched passages which convey hot gases.  $II. = H(Y_1 - Y_2)$ , where  $H$  = depth of the fire below the surface in m.  $Y_1$  = average sp. gr. of air in the entranced shaft, and  $Y_2$  = average sp. gr. of gas mixture in exit. II. counteracts the reversal of side currents and hinders the development of I. The latter causes perturbation in the ventilation system of the mine such as reversal of wide and main currents. In order to decrease the possibilities of reversal of currents during fire the current of air and the pressure drop in the exit should be made as small as possible. However, pressure drop in side passages should be increased, e.g., by placing controlling chas. The latter may be made of cotton. (L.) C.A.

BORECKI, M.

"A Scientific Convention on Mining." p. 142. Stalinogrod, Vol. 10, no. 4, May. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

BORECKI, M.

POL. 41

3252

622.833 : 622.261

Borecki M., Szczurowski A. Load and Work of Road Supports.

„Obiegzenie i praca wyrobisk chodnikowych”. Przegląd Górnictwa No. 3, 1951, pp. 75-81, 5 figs.

In definite instances theories hitherto relied upon produce divergent results, conflicting with practice. The Satusowicz formulae appear to provide results nearest to the actual. Results of experiments carried out over the load and subsidence of roofs in main and tail galleries, on the basis of which the characteristics of props for such headings were determined. The type of the road supports should be yielding and of constant load characteristic for roofs intended for caving.

BORECKI, M.

"Laboratories and institutes of the Central Institute of the Mechanization of Mining." p. 415. (PRZEGIAD GORNICZY. Vol. 10, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

BORECKI M.

BORECKI, M. The decennial of the Central Institute of Mining. p. 430..

Vol. 11, No. 12, Dec. 1955

FRZEGŁAD GORNICZY

TECHNICZNY

Poland

130 RECENT

✓ 2037. HYDRAULIC WINNING OF COAL UNDERGROUND IN RUSSIAN MINES.  
Brocki, M. (Przegl. gorn., Min. Rev., Stalingrad), Oct. 1954, vol. 10,  
338-345; abstr. in Glaskau, 26 Feb. 1955, vol. 91, 260. Some details  
are given of the hydraulic extraction of coal in two pits in the Kuznets  
coal field (Siberia). The coal is apparently worked down from steeply  
inclined seams with high pressure hydrants, carried in pipes to the shaft  
bottom and from there pumped to the surface. (L). S.M.R.

Borecki, M.

✓ 14. CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION OF SUPPORT WITH ROOF STRATA AND  
PRINCIPLES FOR CALCULATION OF SUPPORT FOR LONGHALLS. Borecki, M. (Proso  
GIO. Inst. Gorn. (Contr. chief Inst. Min., stalinograd), Ser. A, 1955, Juil  
Kazanik, 175, 18pp.).

Borecki, M.

✓ 4. INVESTIGATION OF ROCK PRESSURE AND MOVEMENT IN MINES K AND D.  
Borecki, M. and Bilinski, A. (Prace GEOF. Instytutu Gornego, chief Inst. Min.,  
Stalingrad), Ser. A, 1955, Kazanik, 176, 2upp.). Measurements of floor <sup>2</sup>  
pressure were made with a KZ mercury dynamometer and of roof movements by survey  
methods. Conclusions are drawn regarding supports. (L).

~~SECRET~~, M.  
BORECKI, M.

2986. TEN YEARS ACTIVITY OF THE (POLISH) CHIEF INSTITUTE OF MINING,  
Borecki, M. (Ed.) (Prace Górn. Inst. Górn. (Contr. chief Inst. Min.,  
Sztolnigrod), 1956, Kserniki, 181, 84pp.). The organization is explained and  
research at the following establishments is summarized: Mining Establishment,  
Institute of Safety in Mines and Barbara experimental mine, Power Plant  
Establishment, Establishment for Mechanical Treatment and Petrography,  
Establishment for Chemical Treatment of Coal, and Establishment for Research  
on Working Environments. There is also a note on underground gasification of  
coal and an up-to-date list of Chief Institute papers. (L).

14965\* (Polish.) New Methods of Extracting Coal. Hydro-mechanics. Nowe metody eksploatacji złóż węglowych. Hydromechanizacja. Marcin Borecki. Przeglad Techniczny, v.

77, July 1958, p. 205-302.

Discussion of the use of a high pressure stream of water to extract the coal from a seam. Using water to help move the coal to the surface.

*Borecki, M.*

57. TRENDS IN THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLEX MECHANIZATION IN POLISH COAL MINES. Borecki, M. (Pap. to Soviet-Polish Conf. on Mining, Moscow, April 1956; Przegl. gorn. (Min. Issv., Stalingrad), July/Aug. 1956, vol. 12, ss. 275-276). Mining conditions and some of the equipment are described with illustrations. (L).

DOBRECKI

2569. SOME PROBLEMS IN THE HYDRAULIC EXPLOITATION OF COAL SEAMS.  
Burock, M. (Trzegl. gorn. Min. Stroy., Sztalingrad), May 1955, vol. 12, 166-  
185. Methods of working are described with diagrams and illustrations of  
monitors. (L). 1

DOKYC KI, PL

3

✓ 2986. TEN YEARS ACTIVITY OF THE (POLISH) CHIEF INSTITUTE OF MINING.  
Soracki, M. (Ed.) (Prace Głów. Inst. Gorn., (Centr. chief Inst. Min.,  
Stalingerdy), 1956, Komunik. 181, 84pp.). The organization is explained and  
research at the following establishments is summarized: Mining Establishment,  
Institute of Safety in Mines and Barbara experimental mine, Power Plant  
Establishment, Establishment for Mechanical Treatment and Petrography,  
Establishment for Chemical Treatment of Coal, and Establishment for Research  
on Working Environments. There is also a note on underground gasification of  
coal and an up-to-date list of Chief institute papers. (L).

MT

BORECZY, M.

Trends toward a complete mechanization of Polish coal mines.

p. 265 (Przeglad Gorniczy. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

Borecki, N.

Hydraulic Transportation in hard-coal mines. p. 21

PRZEGLAD SPAWAINICTWA (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich)  
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, No. 10/11, Oct/Nov. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959

UNcl.a.

BORECKI, M. ; RADOWICKI, T.

Transportation of coal by hydraulic pressure with feeders of the GIG system. p. 487.

PRZEGLAD GORNICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Górnictwa) Katowice. Poland.  
Vol. 15, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncl.

BORECKI, M., prof. mgr. inz.

A new complex method of coal exploitation remained behind in  
coal shaft pillars. Przegl gorn 18 no.6:380 Je '62.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr. inz.; BILINSKI, Alfred, mgr. inz.; KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr. inz.

Roof sagging and mining pressure during accelerated excavation.  
Przegl gorn 18 no.6:309-317 Je '62.

1. Glowny Instytut Gornictwa, Katowice, ul. Katowicka 64.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; RADOWICKI, Tadeusz, doc. mgr inz.

Characteristics of GIG-4 hydraulic walking lining from the point  
of view of mining engineering. Przegl gorn 18 no.10:531-541 0  
'62.

1. Glowny Instytut Hornictwa, Katowice.

BORECKI, Marcin, Professor

The Central Mining Institute. Review Pol Academy 8 no.2:59-67  
Ap-Ja '63.

1. Director, Central Institute of Mining, Katowice, Katowicka 64.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof.

Activities of the Main Institute of Mining. Nauka polska 11  
no.1:57-75 Ja-F '63.

1. Kierownik Głównego Instytutu Górnictwa, Katowice, ul. Katowicka 64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; SIKORA, Włodzimierz. dr inz.

International symposium on working of coal and rocks. Przegl  
gorn 20 no.1:9-14 Ja '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr inz.

Bearing capacity of floors in coal seams. Prezgl gorn 20 no.3:83-89  
Mr '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1"

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr.

Information on the activities of the Commission for the Determination of mining Methods in Areas of Safety Pillars of Pit Shafts, appointed at the Central Mining Council by Decree No.108 of the Minister of Mining and Power of October 5, 1961. Przegl gorn 20 no.3:139-140 Mr '64.

1. Chairman of the Commission for the Determination of Mining Methods in Areas with Safety Pillars.

KRUPINSKI, Boleslaw, prof. dr; BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; KOLBE, Jerzy,  
prof. dr inz.; MUSZKIEL, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

The coal industry of the Netherlands. Przegl gorn 20 no. 4:144-157  
Ap '64.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; ROMANOWICZ, Edward, mgr inz.;  
SKINDEROWICZ, Bronislaw, mgr inz.

Safe mining within the pit shaft protection pillars. Przegl  
gorn 20 no.9:410-421 S '64.

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BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr. inz.; RAJOWICKI, Tadeusz, doc. mgr. inz.;  
SAWKA, Bohdan, mgr. inz.; RATAJSKI, Zbigniew, inz.; ZEMBOK,  
Wladyslaw, mgr. inz.

Technical characteristics and operation of GIG type hydraulic  
props. Przegl gorn 20 no.11:521-529 N '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1"

BORECKI, Marcin, prof.

Scientific work in mining. Pt. 1. Przegl techn 85 no.49.2,3  
6 D '64.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof.

Problems of cramps, drilling of headings and lining. Przegl  
techn 85 no.50/4 13 D '64.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof.

New technologies in mining and industrial safety. Przegl  
techn 85 no.51:5 20 D '64.

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BORECKI, Mieczyslaw prof.

Underground transportation. Przegl techn 85 ro.52 z 27 D '64.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310017-1"

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr inz.; PLUTA, Leonard, mgr inz.; LISOWSKI, Andrzej,  
doc. dr inz.

Some information on the mining institutes of Great Britain. Przegl  
gorn 21 no.2:82-85 F '65.

BORECKI, M., inz.

Use of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  sludge fluidizer in cement plants operating  
by the wet method. Gosp paliw 12 no. 5: 167-168 My '64.

BORECKI, Z.; PROFIC, H.

Fungi *Tricholtheeum roseum* Link., *Cryptosporiopsis malicorticis* (Corda.) Nannf. and *Penicillium expansum* (Link.) Thom. as primary and secondary apple pathogens. Acta agrobot 12:79-94 '62.

1. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

BORECKI, Z.

Studies on the pathology of apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis* (Cooke) Aderh.) *Acta agrobot* 12:95-104 '62.

1. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

BORECKI, Z.

Leaf anthracnose epidemic on currants in Poland in 1960. Acta  
agrobot 12:105-129 '62.

1. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

BORECKI, Z.; NOWACKA, H.; STASZEK, I.

Biology of Mycosphaerella ribis (Fuck.) Kleb. and ways of  
controlling it. *Acta agrobot* 12:131-147 '62.

1. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierewice.

BORECKI, Z.; BURKOWICZ, A.

Biological investigations on fungicide Rodatox and its use in  
orchard protection. Acta agrobot 12:149-173 '62.

l. Instytut Sadownictwa, Skierniewice.

BORECKY, Bretislav, inz.

Treatment of boiler feed water in evaporators heated by flue gases.  
Energetika 12 no.1:14-18 Ja '62.

1. Statni vyskumnny ustav tepelne techniky, Malesice.

*BORECKY, J.*

3

V Micrometric analysis of 2-naphthylaminemonosulfonic acids. J. Borecky (Vysoká škola techn., Prague). *Slormic Celastin Praha Konf. Anal. Chemiká 1, 238-42 (1952)* (Pub. 1953).—Max. fluorescence intensity of 2-naphthylamine-S-sulfonic, 2-naphthylamine-7-sulfonic, 2-naphthylamine-6-sulfonic, and 2-naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acids depends on the pH of the soln., and the use of buffer solns. makes possible the detection and approx. determ. of these acids in mixts. To suppress fluorescence of a soln. contg.  $1.70 \times 10^{-4}$  mol. in 50 ml., 15 ml. of 0.3M  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  is needed with the 2-6 acid, 22 ml. with 2-7 acid, 30 ml. with 2-5 acid. Graphs for fluorescence intensity vs. compn. are given for the following mixts. of acids: (no addn. of Al salt) 2-5 and 2-6; 2-5 and 2-7; 2-6 and 2-8; 2-7 and 2-8; (with 20 ml. of 0.3M  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ) 2-6 and 2-8; (with 35 ml.) 2-5 and 2-8; (with 25 ml.) 2-7 and 2-8. A nomograph is given for the analysis for mixts. of 2-5, 2-6, and 2-8 acids in 2 steps, after addns. of 2 different units, of Al salt. Mixts. contg. only these acids can be analyzed.  
G. Voss

BORECKY, J.

CZECH

Chromatography of dye intermediates. III. Identification and separation of anthraquinonesulfonic acids by paper chromatography. Miroslav Velec, Jiri Gasparic, and [unclear] Borecky (Výzkumný ústav org. syn. Pardubice-Brno, Czech.), *Chem. Listy* 49, 700-8 (1955); cf. 49, 619. — Identification of isomeric anthraquinonesulfonic and disulfonic acids, tests for purity of tech. products, and the course of the sulfonation processes are possible by means of chromatography on paper (Whatman no. 4) with BuOH-NH<sub>2</sub>OH-H<sub>2</sub>O 2:1:1 (I) or BuOH-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N-H<sub>2</sub>O 3:1:1 (II) as solvents. Detection was carried out by fluorescence in ultraviolet light. *R*<sub>f</sub> values in systems I and II at 21° are given for the following anthraquinonesulfonic and -disulfonic acids: 1 (0.65, 0.57); 2, (0.75, 0.79); 1,8 (0.04, 0.07); 1,8 (0.09, 0.18); 1,7 (0.14, 0.19); 1,8 (0.20, 0.35); 2,6 (0.19, 0.29). M. Hudlicky

Borecky, J.

4

1987. Fluorimetric titration of the 2-naphthylaminemonomosulfonic acids. F. Culá and J. Borecký  
(Inst. Anal. Chem., Vysočka škola chemická, Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Listy*, 1988, 82  
(9), 1332-1338. — Two procedures for the determination of individual 2-naphthylaminemonomosulfonic acids, based on the dependence of the total intensity of fluorescence on the concentration of the acid at a constant pH, as well as the decrease of fluorescence of one of the acids by the addition of aluminium nitrate, were developed. With both these methods, a calibration curve must be constructed (error:  $\pm 1.0$  and  $\pm 3.8\%$ ). Approximate results (error  $\pm 16\%$ ) can be obtained without a calibration curve, if a linear relation is assumed to exist between the concn. of corresponding acid and the difference of the fluorescence intensity. By using a nomogram, a mixture of three 2-naphthylaminemonomosulfonic acids can be analysed. The most suitable concn. of sample is  $10^{-4} M$ . J. ŽÍKA

PMM/MT

Borecky J.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Luminescence

K-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 11814

Author : Borecky J.  
Inst : Not Given  
Title : Factors Reducing Luminescence

Orig Pub : Typografia, 1956, 59, No 5, 18-20

Abstract : In connection with an investigation of the properties of luminescent printing inks, an investigation was made of the factors that reduce the luminescence, namely the concentration of the luminescent matter, the presence of absorbing substances in the composition of the inks, causing a shielding action, and the presence of substances that quench the fluorescence.

Card : 1/1

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P. 118. (ORGANICKA CHEMIE A TECHNOLOGIE) (Pardubice-Rybitvi) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

*3*  
*1/15/82*  
*1/15/82*  
*W.H.*

V Fluorometric estimation of  $\beta$ -naphthylaminonaphthalic acids.  
T. Cula and J. Bozecin *J. Cell. Phys.*, 1957, 22, 719-  
730. — The fluorescence exhibited by solutions of  $\beta$ -naphthylaminonaphthalic acids (I) when excited by radiation of 3650 Å is distinctive for the individual members of the class, and depends upon the pH of the solution. Two methods are developed, utilizing the relationship between intensity of fluorescence and concn. of I at constant pH, and the searching of fluorescence by addition of  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ . Each method requires a calibration curve; the respective experimental errors are  $\pm 1.8$  and  $\pm 2.9\%$ . Approx. results (error  $\pm 10\%$ ) are obtainable without a calibration curve when linear properties between concn. of the respective acids and difference in intensity of fluorescence is assumed. By using nomogram it is possible to determine the constituents of a ternary mixture, error  $\pm 9.8\%$ . Optimal concn. of solutions is  $\sim 40 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . (In German).

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Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
Vol 26, No 11, November 1961, pp 2950-2953

Data: "Identification of Organic Compounds. XLII.  
Paper Chromatography of Ethanolamine."

Authors:

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BORECKY, J

OBRUBA, K

HANZLIK, J

Also: Vol 26, No 11, pp 2954-2956, Authors: GASPARIC, J and HANZLIK, J (only):  
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Coll Cz Chem 27 no.6:1498-1500 Je '62.

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CSSR

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Borecky L.

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✓ Use of acridine dyes for virus purification. Ladislav  
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3, 297-0 (1954).—Influenza (PR8), mumps, and Newcastle  
disease viruses can be pptd. with acridine dyes (e.g., acri-  
flavine) from allantoic fluid at +4° in 24 hrs. (3 ml. of the  
fluid plus 15 ml. of the dye). When centrifuged, no virus  
was detected (hemagglutination) in the supernatant, but  
was concd. in the sediment. The sedimented complexes  
were easily dissolved in 5.5% NaCl at pH 7.2 and the dyes  
removed by dialysis against distd. H<sub>2</sub>O (pH 7.2) in 24 hrs.  
at 0°. The dissolved sediments and dialyzed preps. re-  
tained practically the infectivity of the original virus when  
tested in mice, but were less effective in chick embryos.  
Virus concn. by this method from amniotic fluid was  
unsuccessful. Oldrich Sebek